

in the truest sense of the word; May the Almighty God
ever grant you that peace you have desired to see
- From your affectionate and ill-fated
M. A. NEWELL

Mrs. Charlotte Sliver examined.—She deposed, that the deceased and a Mr. Spive occupied the lower part of her house for the last few months, the former always passing by the name of Edwards while there. Witness conceived at first that she was a married woman, but is since ascertained that not to be the fact.—

On Sunday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, while Spice was sitting in the kitchen, she heard a separate quarrel in the parlor, and on proceeding there she saw the deceased in a violent passion with Spice. After the altercation between them was quelled, Spice went out about seven o'clock alone, and was soon afterwards followed by the deceased, who returned

time about nine o'clock, and then went into her bed-room, and began to walk about. Williams, imagining that she was low-spirited in consequence of what had previously occurred between her and Spice, went into the room and endeavored to prevail upon her to accompany him to supper in the kitchen. The deceased, however, refused this invitation, and retired to her room.

tr, refused the invitation, and witness left the room. In about an hour afterwards, Spence came home, and went into the deceased's apartment, and almost immediately called witness up stairs, saying that he believed Mary had taken something. When witness entered the room she found the deceased seated on the bed, and apparently labouring

er great pain; she could not articulate at the time; there was a cup on the table which opened a small quantity of laudanum. Spice ran for a surgeon, who attended immediately. — She deceased died the next morning between 10 and 11 o'clock. About three weeks (continued witness) ago, the deceased and Spice had had very violent quarrel with one another. Witness

hearing the altercation, interfered to prevent and when she entered the room where it arose, the deceased had a knife in her hand, which she was endeavoring to wrest from her; and he had witness that she attempted to cut her own coat with it. The deceased was in a state bordering on phrensy at the time; and after she came more composed, she avowed what she

ness termed "sightness," and railed against King, whom she was in the habit of exalting; and attributed blame to His Majesty for denying the royal assent to the Catholic relief bill. His witness considered was a proof of soundness of mind.

He next examined. He stated, that he had become acquainted with the deceased about 10 months ago, at Astley's Amphitheatre, and believed at that time she was under the protection of a gentleman. Since then the witness and she lived together at No. 70, in the Commercial Road. On Sunday last they dined with their landlady, and after dinner retired to their own apart-

ent, where some words of a truding nature occurred between them, in consequence of his refusal to dress and accompany her to a christening of their landlady's child. After the dispute was over, he went out to his uncle's. When he returned, a little after ten o'clock, and on entering the bedroom, she was lying in bed apparently in great agony; he spoke to her, and she

th difficulty ejaculated, "God forgive me, dear me." He then perused the letter, which had been just read, on the table, and also two trials and a cup, all of which were under herockets. She had attempted to destroy herself three different occasions since he had lived with her.

In allusion to the letter above quoted, Rufus

id that it was not in the deceased's handwriting, but in that of a female named Humphries, with whom she had formerly lodged.

At this stage of the investigation Mr. Humphries entered the room, and admitted that his wife wrote the letter. He said, on Sunday last, the afternoon, the deceased came to his (Humphries') house, and complained that Seign had

—treated her; she said that she was most anxious to get away entirely from that person, and that the only plan to effect that would be to write a letter of the above nature to him, intimating her determination to destroy herself.—Lumprhins also stated that the deceased had frequently exhibited the marks of ill treatment

Robert, the butler, said that Spice was a married man, and that his wife had called some days previously at the house where her husband and the deceased lived.

The jury remarked, that notwithstanding there was great cruelty practiced by Spive on the deceased, yet it was given in evidence that her death arose solely from the effects of the laudanum she had taken on the occasion while laboring under insanity. A verdict to that effect was accordingly returned.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH:
WESTMINSTER, April 24.
Adjourned Sittings at Nisi Prius, in Middlesex, after
Hilary Term, before Lord TREARDEAR and Com-
mon Juries:—
THE KING V. DAVID EVANS.
This was an information filed by the Atter-

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL (with whom was Mr. Shepherd,) in stating the case for the prosecution, observed that the present indictment

was filed against the defendant, the captain of a ship trading from Liverpool to the Mediterranean, for having violated a most salutary statute of the 11th of Wm. III., which subjected to three months' imprisonment any master of a British vessel who should leave at a foreign port, and refuse to bring home any British seamen, and return to the coast of the United Kingdom.

then proceeded to detail the facts as they afterwards appeared in evidence, and which are shortly these:—Steinsohn had been engaged by the defendant as steward, in a voyage to Genoa and Leghorn and back to Liverpool; the vessel sailed from Liverpool in January, 1828. During the voyage there was some

quarrelling between Steinson and the captain and mates. On the arrival of the vessel at Genoa, after the cargo had been discharged, the defendant complained to the British consul of Steinson's conduct, and Steinson was to some extent influenced by the consul's advice. The defendant placed in prison at Genoa, where he remained for two days and two nights. The defendant then said the defendant then returned to the vessel.

to take Steenson back to England, or had another vessel for him. The defendant refused to make the man on board again; but said that there was a brig called the *Tiffin*, ready to sail for England, which was short of a hand, and Steenson might, if he liked, return in that. Steenson then applied to the master of the *Tiffin*.

ut being unable to agree about wages, the
consul again sent him to the defendant, to whom

he addressed a letter. The defendant, who was on the point of sailing from Genoa, refused to take the letter to his father, the man who was to be hanged for the crime of murder. The letter was then sent to the prison, and was ultimately sent to England at the discretion of the authorities.

Mr. J. J. J. (for the defendant) cross-examined the witness, and another witness (who was called to corroborate his testimony) with a view to show that he had refused to do his duty on the voyage to Genoa, had been guilty of disobedience, and had quarrelled and struck the second mate, who had challenged him to fight. The learned counsel then addressed the jury for the defendant, and said, that before they could convict him, they must be fully satisfied that he had left Genoa at Genoa, he (Stanton) being willing to return on board the ship, and being in no way whatever accessory to his being left behind; for if it could be inferred that he in any way consented to stay at Genoa, the defendant could not be held liable for the consequences which followed. The learned counsel then addressed the jury to put the most favourable construction on the defendant's conduct, and to lean as much as possible towards the side of mercy; as, if they convicted the defendant, the Court would be bound, no matter what might be the mitigating circumstances in his favour, to sentence him to three months imprisonment. The defendant's counsel was proceeding to make some observations in reply, when

The jury said their minds were made up, and they immediately pronounced a verdict of Guilty.

POACHERS.—LINT ASHES.

CHESTER, APRIL 18.
(By the Hon. Thomas Lewis.)
The Game Law.—Poaching.—This is the first case of the kind that has been brought before the Court since the passing of the Game Law. The defendant, John Platt, 43; Thomas Dumas, 20; Thomas Spencer, 23; Ralph Spencer, 25; Joseph Boyer, 21; James Kim, 24; Samuel Latham, 19; John Timmis, 20; William Hasall, 25; George Hasall, 25; George Williamson, 25; George Hasall, 25; John Davis, 24; Matthew Boyer, 20; Samuel Park, 20; James Woodhall, 22; Samuel Martin, 18; and James Jones, 19, were indicted, with four others, for having maliciously shot at Edward Hurd, gamekeeper to Edwin Corbett, Esq., at Darnhall, and at John Bebbington, with intent to do them some grievous bodily harm, on the 17th of December. They were further indicted for having entered a certain wood armed, with intent to kill game and rabbits.

To these charges they one and all pleaded "not guilty."

The Attorney-General intimated that he should first try them for the misdemeanor. Mr. Serjeant Jones objected. The constant rule was, where there was a capital charge, to try the first, and then the case of the King v. Burton and others, tried before Mr. Justice Bayley at the last assizes at Lancaster.

The Attorney-General then intimated, that if it was proved, he would try them capitally first, but the course that he was pursuing was out of mercy to the prisoners. The learned gentleman then said, that he should first try John Davis, James Timmis, Samuel Martin, Matthew Boyer, James Woodhall, and William Hasall.

Mr. Serjeant Jones objected to this course. It was a joint indictment of a covey of men, and they ought all to be tried together.

Mr. Serjeant Cross contended, that the Attorney-General could, if he thought fit, try every man separately, and that he had a right to take that course that was most convenient, and the most suitable for the ends of public justice. In the case of Hardy, Horne Tooke, and others, such a course was adopted.

Mr. Serjeant Jones.—With regard to that case, his learned friend was mistaken; there it was by consent. He recollects a case that was tried before Mr. Justice Park, where 86 persons were tried for a conspiracy to raise war, and the dock was in that case actually enlarged, though the prisoners might be tried together.

The Court, after further argument, held that it was competent for the Attorney-General to try separately if he thought proper.

Mr. Serjeant Cross proceeded to state the nature of the charge, which he described as one of the most detestable and aggravated that had ever occurred except one. If men were to go out together to the number of 20, 30, or 40, armed, and put at defiance all decency, then no one would be safe. Misdemeanours of this description fell peculiarly hard on the lower classes, who were called out by their masters to protect their property, the protection of such persons was the object of the present prosecution.

It would be clearly shown that the object of the accused could not be that of killing pheasants only, but that they went out in such numbers for the purpose of resisting those persons who might be out for the protection of the pheasant property. After some further remarks, the learned gentleman proceeded to detail the facts of the case at length.

Joseph Burrows (an accomplice) examined by Mr. Serjeant Cross.—I lived in December last at Baddington, near Nantwich. Darnhall is more than six miles from Nantwich. It is about eight miles. I am a labourer. Any day employ me. I know all the six miles of it. The nearest to me is called "Jack the barber." (Davis.) I went to Darnhall one night in company. I cannot tell the day of the week. We went for to shoot pheasants. John, the barber, first proposed it to me to go. It was the first moon before that was proposed. He asked me if I would go with them to Darnhall. He said that there would be about 100 pheasants if I would make one. It was on Wednesday first. We were to meet at Beam-bridge, that is on the way from Nantwich to Darnhall. I agreed to go, and did go. I set out about half-past six o'clock. I cannot tell the night we went out twice to go. At Nantwich I met John Platt, and we went together to John the barber's house. John Platt was with me, and the barber's house. I had a gun from the barber. We went to Beam-bridge, which is about a mile from Nantwich. The Nantwich lot was to meet there. We went on a little way. There were some went down by the meadows, and not by the high way. We left a party on Beam-bridge, five. I went on with another to the Beam-bridge; that is about a mile from the barber's house. We stopped until the rest came up—the Nantwich party and the Wrenbury party. When we set out we knew that they were to meet us; we stopped some time at the Beam-bridge; four of the men at the bar were there; that is, Davis, Timmis, Boyer, and Hasall. We then went to a place called the Sandhills; the other two prisoners joined us at Minslow; the time was just 20 of us assembled at the Beam-bridge; we had 17 guns amongst us; we were there about three quarters of an hour; we heard a gun fire at Beam-bridge; we had passed the Wrenbury party, and that was the signal that they had come up; we fired, that is "Jack the barber" fired, in answer to the other party; we had paper amongst us, which Ralph Spencer brought to put in the front of our hats, that we might know one another, and it was used for that purpose; it was white paper. Before we got to the Beam-bridge we met Mr. Cook's coachman; we met another person before, when the barber said he thought that was Mr. Cook's coachman. When we really met Mr. Cook's coachman, Jack the barber said it was he, and that if he told that it was him he would be paid off at the next fair. There was a fair about Christmas at Nantwich. We had all our shot and put the paper in our hats, we went in a body; the high road, through Minslow, carrying our guns; at night

we had half-past nine o'clock. No one at first carried more than one gun. George Read had one in a bag. We proceeded to Darnhall, and upon arriving there we went into a plantation; we went across the fields a little way before we went into the wood; we shot 10 pheasants. When that time was disturbed, we had about a quarter of an hour; we all went into the wood, there were then 26 of us, and we had 19 guns. Woodhall brought a gun; we were interrupted by the watchers; our party shouted "They are here, they are here!" We all then gathered up as fast as we could, and made up to the watchers at the farm-yard. No dog had been there. It rained very heavy; it was moonlight, but overcast. We shot the pheasants footed. At the farm-yard there were from eight to ten guns shot off by the poachers. I was behind. I did not see the guns shot off; I only heard them, and I heard the dog make a dreadful cry. Thomas Spencer said, "Halt, my boys, and charge again." There was firing again, but not in the farm-yard. We went back into the wood, and shot several times at pheasants. We then returned back through the farm-yard, by a bit of a wood, to the high road, and so home. We had the game with us, and went a good way before we divided it. There was not a bird a piece. I got one. There was to be more shooting that night, to make every man one. Those that did not get a bird "must go without that time." We went into a hovel, and John Platt leaped his pipe, John the barber went out to look about, and said it did not rain much, and added, "they were a nice parcel of devils for sheltering there." They met Mr. Cook's coachman again. The Leighton party separated where we divided the pheasants, and the Wrenbury party after we had passed the Beam-bridge. We had a dog with us; it was a little one.

Cross-examined by Serjeant Jones.—I had been working no where just before this matter happened. I had been out of work for some time; not three months, nor two months. I had been out of work for about six weeks. I had been at work for Mr. Davis, at the top of the canal. I cannot say I expected about getting free if I could get these men. I don't care whether I am convicted or not. Such a thought never crossed my mind. How I got my livelihood for the last six weeks before this affair happened, has nothing to do with it; I tell you I heard of the reward—I heard of it the second day after it was done. I cannot tell any thing about the reward. I cannot say how soon the love of guineas crossed my mind. I told Foxley nothing at all. I went to ask him to go with me. I did not like to go by myself. Foxley is a farmer; he gave me a little drink at Nantwich; that was after I had been at Mr. Tomkinson's. I had some drink with him on the Saturday before, but not on that business. I had a pint of ale and a naggin of gin with him. On Sunday morning we went to the justice. My conscience struck me some time before that. I had two horns of beer at Mr. Tomkinson's. I told Mr. Tomkinson something about it then, but not all until Tuesday, and I was then committed to prison. There was no money shown to me, and I have never said that there was. I know Walley, I have said that that there was money shown to me. By Mr. Serjeant Cross.—I keep no accounts of my money, nor any dates. I was in Knutsford goal for this business, and no other, nor in Chester. I did not mention to any one that I wished to be at large. If I had been at large, I should have been in danger of my life, and therefore I wished to remain in prison. I have not been there against my will.

Edward Hurd, examined by Mr. Corbett.—I am gamekeeper to Edwin Corbett, Esq., of Darnhall. I was called out on the night of the 17th of December. The witness went on to state, that he went with others to the wood, and said, "Now, my boys, take care of yourselves. I'll have some of you." He put two dogs into the wood; they were large fierce dogs. He saw guns pointed at him, and said, "If any of you shoot at me, I'll drop you, for I can shoot as quick as you can." He had a gun with him. The men then ran up the wood. He did not hear them say any thing. When they got up the wood, they shouted out, "They are here! They are here!" They then all shouted, and he thought by the noise they made, that there were 50 or 60 of them. The noise might have been heard a great many miles. He saw a great many of them, and they came within 20 or 25 yards of him. One of them said, "Where is he?" Another answered, "He's standing yonder;" and two or three of them said, "D—n him, shoot him," and shot from a gun struck the hedge where he was standing.

Mr. Justice Jervis.—Are you not merging from the misdemeanor to the felony? You had better go no farther.

Examination continued.—He walked backwards to call his dogs. He did not know any of the men. Darnhall was a place where a good many pheasants were preserved. There was a dog killed. The wood was not in Darnhall, but in Whitgate.

Mr. Serjeant Jones here said, that to save the time of the Court, he would take the objection to the indictment. They were, under the 9th of George IV. c. 69, s. 9 and 12, bound to introduce an averment as to the time of night in the words of the statute, and also of the unlawful entry. The indictment had been framed on the old statute of the late King.

Mr. J. Jervis followed on the same side.

Mr. Justice Jervis said the three first counts appeared to be bad, or at least loosely drawn; the fourth count would do, although there might be some objection to it; but as the objections were all upon the record, he should go on, and, in case of a conviction, a writ of error might be brought.

John Boden, waggoner to Mr. Corbett, was out with the last witness. He heard some of the poachers say, "No, then, lads, we only." He thought it was the voice of John the barber, whose name is John Davis. He had known him ten or a dozen years. He mentioned the fact the next day.

By Mr. Serjeant Jones.—He could not say how long it was before that time that he had seen Davis; none of the men spoke but him.

Joseph Clarke, coachman to Mr. Cooke, deposed to seeing several lots of men on the night of the 17th of December, and the morning of the 18th. He thought that one man was John Davis, who went by the name of Barber Jack. They had guns.

Several other witnesses were then called, who deposed to several of the facts deposed to by the accomplices, and some of them gave distinct evidence, although of a slight nature, independent of their corroborative testimony. One of them who took Timmis into custody, said, when he told him that it was for poaching at Darnhall, he cursed Darnhall and all belonging to it, and

wished the man had been shot who brought the first pheasant into the country; and when informed that Burrows had told, he said, "He has but one eye, and if I get hold of him, I'll make him see that he shall not see with the other." When taken he attempted to run away, and dragged witness down a flight of stairs. Burrows also attempted to get away, and was taken when in the act of getting over the top of a wood-house. Against Hissall it was directly sworn that he said, "There had been, or, we had a h—l of a row at Darnhall," and that they had shot a dog and 15 or 16 pheasants. The constable of Middlewich proved that the wood was in the parish of Whitgate in the township of Darnhall.

This was the case of the prosecution.

Mr. Serjeant Jones, in a most energetic speech, addressed the jury for the defendants.

The learned Jervis commenced his summing up by expounding the law, and reading to the jury the highest authorities with regard to the extent of credit that should be given to the evidence of an accomplice. Undoubtedly, in the present case, the evidence against the prisoners at the bar depended almost entirely on the evidence of the accomplices. But they would have to say whether that evidence was not confirmed by so many circumstances that the guilt of the prisoners could not be doubted. The confirmatory testimony need not be applicable to them all; if they found that the evidence of the accomplices was confirmed as to one, that he had spoken the truth in all the material parts as to his evidence attached to the others. His Lordship then went through the whole of the evidence, which, with the comments thereon, occupied nearly two hours.

The jury consulted together for a few minutes, and then brought in a verdict of Guilty against them all.

Mr. Justice Jervis.—Call the prisoners up for judgment.

Mr. Serjeant Jones.—My Lord, I mean to move an arrest of judgment.

Mr. Justice Jervis.—You must bring your writ of error.

Mr. Serjeant Jones.—My Lord, I trust that I shall be first heard.

Mr. Serjeant Cross.—You have already been heard.

Mr. Serjeant Jones.—How can I have been heard in arrest of judgment that has not taken place?

The learned Serjeant and Mr. J. Jervis then heard, and took the same and other objections to the indictment, as were taken in the course of the trial.

Mr. Attorney-General was about to reply, when

Mr. Justice Jervis said, he need not trouble himself. The objections are such as he should overrule and pass sentence.

Mr. Serjeant Jones.—Your Lordship will allow us a copy of the indictment.

Mr. Justice Jervis.—Certainly.

His Lordship then proceeded to address the prisoners in the most solemn manner. They had been found guilty of going out in a body, no less than 26 in number; and it was impossible that they could have gone out, armed with nine guns, for the sole purpose of killing game. They had, without doubt, gone out for the purpose of resisting and overpowering the keepers that might be brought against them. He had no hesitation in saying, that the evidence against them was such, that had they been tried upon the capital charge, a conviction would have followed, and some of their lives would have been forfeited, and the remainder would have been men of good character up to the time of their commencing their illegal practices, which must be put a stop to, and for which they would be severely punished; it was a mistaken lenity to expect that such conduct should be lightly punished; and they would find, and he also hoped that others would find, that the laws were strong enough to put a stop to such a species of crime. After some other remarks, his Lordship sentenced them to be transported beyond the seas for the term of 14 years.

Timmis said, "My Lord, may my eyes drop, in my hands I lay on the ground that night. Long life to you."

Some female in the crowd immediately screamed out and went into hysterics, and was carried out of court. The crowded state of the court was almost beyond conception.

The other 14 men were then placed at the bar, and requested that their pleas of not "guilty" might be withdrawn, and that they might plead "guilty."

The Attorney-General had no objection to their pleading guilty, and entering into their own recognizances to appear for judgment if called upon.

Mr. Justice Jervis then addressed them, and informed them that if they were found committing such offences again they would be taken up and sentenced to be transported for the same period that their companions had just been sentenced to. They then entered into their own recognizances in the sum of 100l. each, and were discharged.

The Gallery of the late Mr. West is daily crowded by the Connoisseurs to take a farewell view of the vast collection of pictures which enrich its walls. There is not another instance in the annals of the Fine Arts, wherein the whole works of a long life devoted to painting have been preserved together, like those of the venerable Sir Joshua Reynolds, the Royal Academy. This collection, so abounding in all subjects, and treated with such rare mastery, can be seen but a few days longer, as their sale, and final dispersion, will take place within the present month.—The sale of the whole must be peremptory. We have the best authority for this assertion.

FATAL AFFRAY AT ROCHDALE.
Manchester, Wednesday evening.
"I have just returned from Rochdale, where a melancholy affray has taken place. Yesterday Major Bewick, a magistrate, who lives in the neighborhood of Rochdale, attended at the Wellington Hotel in that town, to take the examinations of the men who were taken into custody last week, while gathering shuttles at the different factories which were attacked. I was not present at the examination, but I understand that it was conducted with great patience, and that after being engaged in it for upwards of six hours, the magistrates were seven men, and committed 16 to take their trial at the York assizes. The Wellington Hotel is at a considerable distance from the prison, and as it was feared that a rescue might be attempted, the prisoners were not handcuffed but all fastened together by a rope; and in this manner were conducted through the main street by a party of the carabinieri. This unfortunate public display, some, in some degree, to have led to the fatal result; for as the procession was on its way, the feelings of the spectators were wound to the highest pitch, and loud execrations of the soldiers were mixed with expressions of sympathy for the men who were thus carried bound to prison. Several large stones were thrown at the soldiers, who exercised throughout a most laudable forbearance. One private, who was struck, drew a pistol from his holsters, and was immediately checked by his officer, who said, 'Be calm! be calm! Don't mind a hit with a stone.' When the prisoners were lodged in the goal, the mob partly dispersed, and the carabinieri retired, leaving the prison guarded by nine soldiers of the 67th foot, commanded by a sergeant and a corporal. This was about eight o'clock. The mob began to throw stones at the guard, and several of the men were hurt. The sergeant then said, that if they did not give over, he should be compelled to order his men to fire; but his warning produced no effect. He then

ordered out two men, and told them to fire. The men obeyed, and the report of the muskets produced a good deal of consternation. But when it was seen that no one was hurt, the mob rallied, and attacked the soldiers with additional fury. The sergeant then ordered out all his party, and the whole of them fired. Again there was a retreat, but as none were killed, though several were wounded, another attack was made, headed, as I as told, by a man of the name of Taylor, who said if no one else would go in upon the soldiers he would. Another volley was then fired. Taylor fell dead upon the spot, and several others were mortally wounded. There was then an instant retreat, and in a second not a soul was left in the street.

"A lad named Walton was amongst the number of those who were wounded. A he went in at his mouth and passed out at the back of his head. He died five minutes after being removed to Mr. Wood's surgery.

"A man of the name of Schofield was shot right through the belly, the ball entering in front and coming out at the back. He died this morning, and has left a widow and five children.

"A lad named Buckley, who seems to have been drawn into the crowd by curiosity, was shot right through the bowels, and died this morning.

"At the first fire upon the people's heads, a ball entered an upper window of Mr. Stott's flour-mill, at least eighty yards off, where Mr. Stott's son, a child between five and six years of age was standing, looking out on the mob. The ball entered his forehead, and went out at the back of his head; the poor child expired while I was there this forenoon.

"Two other men named Ray and Yellow were supposed to be mortally wounded.

"One young man has had an arm amputated, and another has had a leg amputated. Both are likely to recover. One girl was shot through the knee. Besides those I have mentioned, about ten more were wounded, so that every shop faced by the soldiers seems to have taken effect.

"I mentioned in my last night's letter the extraordinary fact of a great part of Manchester being entirely at the mercy of the mob. After my letter was sent off, there was a renewal of the plunder, and notwithstanding the activity of the military and police-officers, three shops were broken into, and completely gutted of their contents.

"To-day there has been no disturbance, either here or at Rochdale. I rode through Middleton on my way to Rochdale, and through Bury on my return, and all was quiet there."

At a public meeting of the British Medical-Botanical Society, held in London in April last, Mr. Barbour (the American Minister) spoke as follows:—

"He was requested to return thanks for his brother Ministers, the representatives of foreign Courts, from no merit of his own, but from the circumstance of his speaking with facility the English language—a facility which he possessed from enjoying a common origin with Englishmen. [Hear, hear!] Though distance might separate England from America—though the wide waste of waters rolled between them—yet it should be remembered that they used the same language, and their origin was derived from the same source. In the language of adaptation of used by most illustrious orators, he would say,—"Our people are your people, and our God is your God." [Cheers.] He would further, in the same spirit, say—"May riches set upon your right and your left hand; may your ways be the ways of pleasantness, and your paths be the paths of peace. These were his sentiments towards the English nation—sentiments which he had no doubt were fully shared by his countrymen. [Applause.] As to the Medical-Botanical Society, he had stated when he first became a member of it, that he thought his office might enable him to facilitate the discovery of some of the hidden merits of the various vegetable productions of his country. He was still impressed with the desire of being as useful as his opportunities would enable him to be, and in conclusion he would assure the Society that there was no person more impressed with the utility of the Society, or more desirous to promote its salutary objects, than was the individual, in whatever situation he might be placed who now addressed them. [Applause.]"

ASIATIC ANIMALS.
We have before neglected to mention the circumstance, says the Baltimore Chronicle, that Captain Kearny, of the Navy, who has recently returned to the United States in the brig Pacific, at this port, from Malacca, brought with him two Jacks, two Jennies, a Thibet Ram, and a Turkish Horse—the latter a most beautiful grey, from the mountains about 16 miles east of Smyrna; in small but very perfectly formed, can climb like a goat, and is remarkably docile. The ram, which is on the farm of Robert Oliver, Esq., is of the species celebrated for its very broad tail, and for the delicious flavor of the mutton. One of the Jennies is three years old, and only about thirty inches high, but proportionally formed, and is probably an interesting animal—usually so, probably, when contrasted with one along side of it, which is only three months old and as large again.

A CARD.
HERR CLINE respectfully announces that THIS EVENING he will perform his BENEFIT and last appearance, when Mr. & Mrs. ROWBOTHAM, from the Chestnut Street Theatre, who have kindly volunteered their powerful aid, will perform. Mr. A. CLINE, who has been in the city for some time, will make his first appearance in Philadelphia, and will go through his GYMNASTIC EXERCISES. HERR CLINE will make a GRAND ASCENSION from the Stage to the Gallery, with a variety of new performance. Full particulars will be given in the Bills of the day, and the selection of entertainments will meet the approval of his friends and the public, and deserve their patronage, which he most respectfully solicits. [June 15—1]

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
SUMMER SEASON, under the management of Messrs. S. Chapman and J. Greene.
HERR CLINE'S Benefit, and Last Appearance. Mr. and Mrs. ROWBOTHAM have kindly volunteered their services. THE GERMAN HERCULES will make his first appearance.

THIS EVENING, June 15, Will be presented the melodrama, in 2 acts, of the

BLIND BOY.
Edmond, the Blind Boy, Mrs. ROWBOTHAM, Starrow, Mrs. CLINE, Mr. ROWBOTHAM, Molineux, Mr. ROWBOTHAM, Mr. MESSEUR.

End of the Play.
HERR CLINE will, by particular desire, repeat his much admired Wooden Shoe Dance, performing his surprising change of Dress, from a Swiss Peasant, to a Spanish Prince, when contrary many new Dances.

Mr. A. CLINE, the German Hercules, will make his first appearance, and go through his astonishing Gymnastic Exercises.

After which, will be produced a new piece, in 2 acts, called

TWO PETERS;
OR, TWO FUSZLE A CONTROVER.
Peter, Chief of Mischief, Mrs. WOOD, Von Donder, Mr. CLINE, Mr. GREENE, Peter Stomach, Mr. S. CHAPMAN, Adonai Varedonoff, Mr. MESSEUR, Bertina, Mrs. ROWBOTHAM.

HERR CLINE will conclude the entertainments by a Grand ASCENSION, from the back of the Stage to the back of the Gallery, upwards of 250 feet.

Doors open at a quarter past 7—the curtain will rise at 8 o'clock precisely. Checks not transferable.



PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1829.

The following is the passage, in Lord Wellington's reply to the Marquess of Anglesea's explanation, alluded to in some of the LONDON papers as the cause of a coolness between the Minister and the King. Though little credit is due even to positive assertions on such matters in opposition journals, his Majesty could scarcely have been pleased with the censure of his conduct which the Duke's remarks cannot but be understood to convey—supposing Lord Anglesea to have spoken truth, which it is not easy to doubt.

The Noble Marquis has moved for one or two letters of a correspondence; but to elucidate that correspondence, of which he has read extracts, the Noble Marquis has not read the half of what was required, and he has even omitted some of the most material portions of the letters, and these portions, too, without which I think the whole question cannot be clearly understood. I also observe that the Noble Marquis has read extracts from letters of the most secret and most confidential which possibly could pass between a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Government of this country—namely, those letters which contained the sentiments and the opinions of the Sovereign—(Hear, hear.)—The Noble Marquis says he has obtained authority to read these letters, and to make their contents public. I confess I understand that measure differently from the Noble Marquis. I received the King's pleasure to relieve the Noble Marquis from his Government of Ireland, because his Majesty was convinced, from the correspondence which had taken place, that the confidence required between the Government of this country and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland could not be maintained; and his Majesty having signified it as his pleasure that the Noble Marquis, one of the parties to that correspondence, should, from the nature of its communication, be relieved from the Government of Ireland, could not have given his consent that the correspondence should be made public.

The Marquess re-asserted the fact of his having obtained full permission. He said,—"With respect to the declaration of the Noble Duke, by which he seems to doubt my having received the permission of the King to read the correspondence which I have this evening laid before your Lordships, I beg to assert, most unequivocally, that I had his Majesty's permission to read any papers that I might deem necessary for the vindication of my administration in Ireland—(Hear, hear.)—In consequence of this permission I have produced the papers now before your Lordships; and if the Noble Duke can discover that I have asserted what is false, I shall find fault with him if he advises his Majesty to take away all those honors which I have received at his hands."—The day but one after my arrival in England, I demanded an audience, and waited upon his Majesty, on which occasion I explained to the King the policy I had pursued in Ireland; and on referring to these letters, I told his Majesty that I did not believe that he could have seen them; he said that he had, on which I suggested that he might have only seen extracts, and that it was not impossible that the letters in their complete state might afford fuller information. I said that I had the letters with me, and I placed them in the King's hands; his Majesty was then pleased to read every word they contained to me; and then told me that I was at liberty to read to this House those or any other documents that I might deem necessary to explain my conduct while holding office in Ireland. (Hear, hear.)

In the debate, in the BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS, on the ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL, something very much like an altercation, our readers may remember, occurred between LORD CHANCELLOR LYNDHURST and the EARL OF ELDON. A reconciliation seems to have taken place between these esges of the law. In a recent discussion of the inconveniences to be remedied in the Court of Chancery, the Chancellor, after observing that the same causes of complaint had existed as early as the time of Sir THOMAS MORE's elevation to the woolsack, paid this tribute to the character of his own immediate predecessor:—"It is impossible for me, notwithstanding the political differences which now divide us,—It is impossible for me, I say, having once mentioned the name of that noble and learned lord, not to add, that no man sitting on the same bench which he so long filled, and considering the nature of his decisions, can refrain from admiring his sagacity, his erudition, and his extraordinary acquirements.—(Hear, hear.) It has been often said in the profession, that no one ever doubted his decrees except the noble and learned lord himself. I am sure, from the short opportunity which I have had of judging of them, that none of his predecessors ever had a more complete command of the whole complicated system of equity than that noble and learned personage. I therefore feel myself bound to say, that I do not ascribe the delays which have taken place in the Court of Chancery to the noble earl, but to the system established in that court. I say that there has never been sufficient power in the judge to dispose of causes when ready for hearing since the first establishment of the Court of Chancery." Lord ELDON said that whatever political differences might have existed, he was not the person unwilling to be reconciled, especially after much more than Lord LYNDHURST had been done to him.

One of Lord LYNDHURST's proposed improvements is to make the Master of the Rolls do more work. The present occupant of that office is Sir JOHN LEXCH, who has lately been obliged to submit to a very severe surgical operation. The mode taken to guard against opposition from this quarter strikes us as a good specimen of parliamentary ingenuity.—"I have introduced no clause into the bill as to that office, in consequence of the unhappy condition of the learned personage who now fills it. No one is more aware than I am of his knowledge, his acuteness, his sagacity, and his experience, (hear, hear,) and I should be one of the last persons in the world to introduce any

clause into this bill without first communicating with him upon the subject. I trust that it will not be necessary for me to do so; and I say so with the greater confidence, when I recollect the conduct of this learned Judge on a former transaction, in some respect similar to this. It will be in the recollection of some of your Lordships, that this learned personage, in the year 1813, was a member of the House of Commons. In the discussions which took place on the bill for appointing a Vice-Chancellor, this learned person took a very distinguished part; and in the able and powerful speech which that learned person then delivered, he pointed out to the attention of the house the great advantages to be derived from an alteration in the manner of sitting of the Master of the Rolls. Perhaps noble lords are not aware that the Master of the Rolls sits only three times a week during term, and four hours each sitting, thus giving a total of 12 hours a week for the term sittings of his court. But we are not to consider these 12 hours a week as entirely gained for the Court of Chancery, for the sittings of the Masters of the Rolls take place in the evening, and upon the occasions of his sitting, the counsel generally requests the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor to break up their sittings at three o'clock instead of four, the usual hour of adjournment, to enable them to attend the Rolls Court; so that two hours are lost by these Judges in order to gain four hours for the Master of the Rolls. This reduces the value of the Rolls sittings to two hours each evening, and gives an amount of six hours a week gained for the Court of Chancery in the Rolls, instead of twelve. I repeat, then, that we can only reckon the sittings of the Master of the Rolls as amounting to six hours a week during term. I do not refer to the proceedings of the learned individual now presiding over the Rolls, for I am aware that that Judge would do more in six hours than many other persons could effect in twelve. But I do think it must be admitted, that considering the salary and emoluments of the Master of the Rolls, and the importance of the situation he occupies, the public have a right to claim at his hands a more extended degree of service than he at present affords. Out of term, the Master of the Rolls sits occasionally in the forenoon seldom more than four hours a week—sometimes, indeed, five,—but the average may be taken at four. What I propose with regard to the Rolls Court is (I do not mean to insert the provision in the present bill for the reason I have already stated, and because I am bound to believe, from the strong and decided expression of opinion of the learned Judge upon the subject, that he will be most ready to adopt the alteration as soon as it shall be suggested to him.)—I say my proposition is, that the Master of the Rolls shall sit in the morning, like other judges, and break off when it is found necessary. This course, if adopted, will add great strength to the Court of Chancery, and considerably facilitate the business of that court. When I recollect the nature of the learned person's argument on the bill for the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor, and the force and earnestness with which he delivered his opinions, I cannot bring myself to believe, that when I shall submit this proposal to him he will not immediately acquiesce in it. On these grounds, therefore, it is not my intention to make any proposal with respect to the Rolls Court at present; but it will be for your Lordships, when the bill shall have reached a committee, to make some provision on the subject, if you shall think it necessary to do so."

John Craig, of Baltimore, has been appointed Superintendent of the Patent Office, at Washington, in place of Dr. Jones, removed.

According to the Nashville Republican, one of the best papers in the west, this season's drought is almost unprecedented. The Cumberland has been confined within its banks the whole spring—a very rare occurrence. On the 2nd, it was too low for steam-boats, except those of the smallest size.

The man named Allan, indicted at New York for forgery of the British Consul's signature, has been acquitted as non compos.

The Legislature of Massachusetts was prorogued, on the 12th inst, to the first Wednesday of next January. The bill for a State Tax of \$75,000 has been passed.

Provoking—says the Petersburg Intelligencer—to read, in a neighboring print, an editorial puff of some celebrated performer, who has decamped, leaving your account, for advertising and printing bills, unpaid.

The New York Mercantile advertiser states that the money market in Wall street is easier, and that persons in credit meet their engagements with little or no inconvenience.

Another bill has been found against Dr. Watkins, to which a general demurrer has been filed.

A mine of quicksilver has been found in Canada, by Indians on the river St. Maurice, about two days journey from the town of Shaw River. A specimen has been examined at Montreal, and pronounced excellent. The Sheriff, Mr. Ogden, was to proceed, on the 5th, to inspect the spot where it was found.

A man, attempting to break a spirited young horse to go in a gig, yesterday morning, in Calowhill street, was thrown out, and had his thigh broken in two places. He was immediately taken to the hospital.

Mr. E. Forrest and Mrs. Knight are at Cincinnati, Ohio; the Adviser, of that place, speak of both in exalted terms—they have been received with hands and hearts in them.

Thomas Swarthout, a respectable old gentleman, aged 59 years, of Halfmoon, Saratoga, N. Y. put a period to his existence by cutting his throat on Wednesday morning last. He was found dead in the orchard near his house a short time subsequently. No cause has been assigned as an inducement to the act.

Alexander Allen, who was recently committed to prison, charged with forging an acceptance of James Buchanan, the British Consul, was tried at New York, on Thursday, and convicted; but the act, according to the verdict of the jury, was committed in a state of insanity

